

BATTLE IS OPENED ON RIVAL HUSTINGS

Taft Starts Campaign With Speech to Maryland Editors, While Roosevelt Begins His Fight for Votes in New England.

COLONEL STRIKES AT OLD PARTIES

He Can See in Them Nothing But Boss-Ridden Organizations, Which Hold Out No Hope to Common People, While Progressive Party Is Their Haven.

TAFT MAKES PLEA FOR FAIR FIGHT

He Wants Doubting Ones to Get Off the Fence and Be Republicans, or Go Over, Bag and Baggage, to the Progressives—Cleavage Should Be Clear.

Providence, R. I., August 16.—With cheering and song and prayer, the Progressive party national campaign was opened here tonight. Theodore Roosevelt came to Rhode Island, which he described as a boss-ridden State, to open the campaign, and received a welcome, which, as he put it, would have done credit to Kansas.

When the Colonel reached Providence at 5 o'clock, he found several thousand persons massed in the square before the railroad station and on the street leading to his hotel. The crowd blocked the way and cheered him until he stood up in his automobile and made a speech. He halted a second time in front of the city hall and made another address. Three hours later, Colonel Roosevelt stood on the stage at Infirmary Hall, laughing and waving his hands at the crowd which was wedged into the big building. For several minutes the people cheered. The band played patriotic airs and the Colonel best time outside the building were hundreds who were unable to get in. When the din finally died away, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"Right at the outset, I wish to answer a question that has been put to me two or three times since I reached Rhode Island. Men have asked me if this movement is going to go on or if it is just a movement which is connected with me. This movement is going on just as sure as fate. This is a real movement, springing from the needs and desires of the people of the United States.

"The only part that I have had in it is that perhaps I have brought it on two or three years earlier than it would have come anyhow. The man behind me does not see that our people are tired of having other people govern them. Our people were making up their minds that there must be a new party which should deal with live issues instead of dead ones.

A Permanent Party.

"This is a permanent movement. It is a permanent party, a new party. Every man who does not want the bosses to rule, whom we can get rid of, is going to be for us. The only difficulty is in getting it enough of them."

Colonel Roosevelt kept his audience in a happy mood with epigrammatic remarks which he interspersed into his prepared speech.

"The boss in private life could not look you in the face without grinning. If you called him a servant of the people," he said.

At another time he compared the Republican and Democratic parties to a pair of wolves with the voter as a sheep.

"When two wolves fight for a sheep," said he, "each wolf dislikes the other, but there is not any benefit to the sheep in that dislike."

The Colonel said he was taking a more advanced stand constantly as he went forward with the new party movement.

"As this movement develops," he declared, "instead of being less radical, I have grown more radical. I am ready to go further than the platform of the Republican party, which he asserted are equally boss-ridden."

On the way from New York, Colonel Roosevelt spoke to a crowd at Stamford, Conn.

"If you aren't fit to govern yourselves," he said, "stay in either of the old parties. If you intend to show that as American citizens you have the powers to rule yourselves, then come with us."

Colonel Roosevelt spent the night in Providence, and in the morning will go to Boston to deliver an address at Faneuil Hall.

Colonel Roosevelt said in part:

"I take peculiar pleasure in making my first speech as nominee of the Progressive party here in Rhode Island. You have suffered, as in my own State of New York we have suffered, from boss politics in the most extreme form of development. The Progressive movement is aimed at the rotten machine, the rotten boss system of both parties. Only by supporting the Progressive party can you strike any effective blow against boss rule and machine and ring politics in the United States.

Choice Between Bosses.

"The success of the Democratic national ticket means enmeshing in poverty a set of bosses; the success of the Republican ticket means enmeshing in poverty the other set of bosses. The effort at this time to rebuke one set of bosses by voting for the candidate of the other set of bosses is bound to result in more fatality.

The differences between the men who really dominate the two parties are merely the differences between great corporation attorneys who for the moment represent different corporations, but who come together instantly against any movement which is meant to establish the people as over both. They try to punish one set of defenders of the political and industrial privilege by occasionally voting for the nominee of the other set to play into the hands of both. We Progressives

(Continued on Second Page.)

Washington, August 16.—President Taft today made his first political speech since he was notified of his renomination. Addressing members of the Maryland Republican National Association at the White House, he declared bluntly that presidential electors were "dishonest men" if they let their names appear on the Republican ballot and intended to vote for the candidate of another party. He asserted that those who were not for the Republican party were against it and should get out of the way.

"All we ask is a fair fight. A man cannot be in a Republican party and in a third party at the same time, and should be compelled to make his selection," said the President.

Wants Cleanse Clear.

"Regularly, or feeling of regularity, and feeling for the Republican party for what it has done and for what it is capable of doing are going to bring over into the Republican party many a man who has been doubtful and it is going to increase that number in my judgment as we approach the election. It is therefore essential that we make the cleavage as clear as it can be, so that those who are Republicans shall be Republicans, and those who are with the bosses shall bear their name and title and not be Republicans and bosses, because they cause the confusion."

Some of the editors told the President that either the electors chosen for the Republican ticket in Maryland would declare their intention to support him at a new State convention would be held to make new selections. He said he felt sure Maryland would take long steps in the right direction. The President began his speech with a brief summary of what the Republican party stands for. He said:

"We are Republicans. That means that we believe in certain principles, that we believe in the Constitution of the United States, that we believe in maintaining that Constitution that we believe in progress along the lines that Constitution indicates. We are protectionists, and we are in favor of maintaining the present prosperity by maintaining a tariff system which shall preserve business as it goes on now, and shall secure as high wages as possible to the wage earners, and a reasonable return to those who invest their capital. Those two propositions cover a good deal of Republicanism."

Asks Chance for Fair Fight.

"Being a party, we are anxious to have a fair fight. The only party represents put into force in the operation of the government. The only way we can do that is by electing a Congress and a President who will carry them out. Now, that means that we have to have a single party, and not a part of two parties. I don't think we are unfair in asking that we be given a chance for a fair fight and in counting those against us who are not with us. To have a man on both sides of the fight when we are on one side is unconscionable, especially when he is behind you."

"Before the convention it is all right that we should differ as to the men best qualified to represent us as Republicans in carrying out the principles of the party. But after the convention each voter's influence should carry its proportionate weight in the election of the party's candidate."

ACCIDENTS INCREASE

In Three Months, 2,288 Persons Are Killed on Railroads

Washington, August 16.—Railroad accidents and the casualties resulting therefrom have increased during the three months ended March 31. The quarterly accident bulletin issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission today shows that 2,288 persons were killed and 47,475 injured, an increase of 121 killed and 1,333 injured, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1911.

In train accidents 267 persons were killed and 4,745 injured, an increase of 121 killed and 1,333 injured, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1911.

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WOULD CONTINUE SCHOOL INQUIRY

Criticisms of Curriculum Are Referred to School Board.

FULLER AND GUNST OPPOSE MAJORITY

Common Council Adopts Resolution Recommending That Incoming Council Continue Inquiry of Method of Conducting Public School Education Here.

Claiming that lack of time had prevented a complete investigation, the report of the Special Committee on Investigation of the Public Schools has in it many criticisms of the curriculum and methods of the schools, and the accompanying resolutions, adopted by the Common Council last night, transmit the report and stenographic record of evidence to the School Board for consideration and recommend that the incoming City Council continue the inquiry. The report was submitted to the Council at the end of a long and hot session about 11 o'clock, and was acted on within an hour, the disposition being to shut off debate. Five members of the committee—Messrs. Fuller, Gunst, Kain, Umlauf, Mitchell and Hirschberg—signed the report of the committee. Chairman Edward J. Fuller presented an extended statement of dissenting views, highly commending the schools, and in this Alderman Marx Gunst concurred, although he continued as to matters which the committee has not yet investigated.

Work of Laymen, Not Educators.

Chairman Pollock, speaking for the committee of investigation, contended that the work had been done by laymen, not educators, but he expressed the belief that if it was done by educators, it would be of real benefit to the schools and to the community. The School Board, he held, should be in closer touch with the Council, and the latter should make more careful examination of the work of the city schools.

Mr. Fuller called attention to some alleged discrepancies between the statements in the committee's report and the stenographic evidence, holding that some of the conclusions were supported by sufficient proof. He was of opinion that the agitation and long continuation of the investigation, with the friction it had generated, brought about a condition in the schools that is deplorable.

Not Worse Than Others.

Mr. Blake proposed striking out the second clause of the resolution in regard to referring the report to the incoming Council, holding that that body would be amply able to protect the interests of the people. Mr. Umlauf, of the committee, stated that while conditions were as the report had described, he was led to believe that the Richmond schools are not worse than those of many large cities. The expert testimony of Commissioner Claxton and others, he stated, he considered of little value. Mr. Brown moved to lay all papers on the table, which was rejected. Mr. Blake's motion to strike out the second clause was rejected, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted. Ayes—Messrs. Batkins, Bowman, Butler, Ferguson, Haddon, Hirschberg, Huber, Jones, Miller, Pollock, J. C. Powers, J. T. Powers, Ratcliffe, Rogers, Selph, Sullivan, Umlauf, Vanderhulst, Westcott.

Noes—Messrs. Blake, Bradley, Brown, Fuller, Giff, Powell, Reade, Petersen, Absent—Messrs. Boschen, Burke, Coase, Hobson, Lumsden, Mills, Pinner, Pollard, Richards, Richardson, Seaton, Whitshire, Workman—12.

Text of Resolutions.

Following is adopted, full text of the resolutions:

"Be it resolved by the Council of the city of Richmond, the Board of Aldermen concurring:

1. That the City Clerk be, and is hereby, instructed to make and transmit to the Board of Trustees of the city of Richmond a copy of the report of the Special Joint Committee on Investigation of the Public Schools' Department for such consideration as that body may desire to give the same.

2. That the said City Clerk be, and is hereby, further instructed to transmit a copy of the said Special Committee's report and the papers accompanying same, together with the transcript of evidence taken in the investigation, to the Board of Trustees of the city of Richmond, to the end that said Council may pursue the investigation ordered under the joint resolution creating the said Special Committee.

Report of Committee.

The report of the committee follows in full:

Report of Committee.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1912. To the Common Council.

Gentlemen:—Your special joint committee, which was directed to make certain inquiries into the school system of the city of Richmond, beg leave to report as follows:

The first inquiry under said resolution is "as to a number of the teachers and supervisors of the public schools being paid in excess of what they should be for services rendered by them." Your committee regret to advise that lack of time prevented the investigation of this most important matter.

Your committee was likewise prevented from investigating the propriety of asking the School Board for greater power in the School Board of the city, and to minimize the control by the State Board of Education. The investigation of this important matter, your committee feels should be prosecuted, but the fact that this Council is about to go out of being, makes it necessary that this incomplete report

(Continued on Third Page.)

TO VIRGINIA BEACH

Train leaves Bird Street Station 8:10 A. M. every Sunday, carrying a coach coach to Virginia Beach without charge.

PROGRESSIVE, BUT NO BULL-MOOSER

La Follette Bitter in His Denunciation of Roosevelt.

HE HAS NO USE FOR NEW PARTY

Will Continue His Fight for Progressivism Within Republican Ranks "Till Bell Rings and Curtain Falls"—Gives Vent to Picturesque Outburst on Floor of Senate.

Washington, August 16.—In a picturesque, spontaneous outburst during debate on the President's "wool tariff veto" in the Senate, Senator La Follette today attacked the new Progressive party, and swore new allegiance to progressive Republicanism.

The original insurgent, quivering with emotion, with clenched hands and strained face, poured out a flood of impassioned oratory that kept the floor and galleries of the Senate rapt and silent. Senator La Follette assured his associates that he intended to "keep up the fight in the Republican party to make that party really progressive" and to "keep on until the last bell rings and the curtain falls."

After reviewing briefly the trust record of Colonel Roosevelt, Senator La Follette declared that the former President was "not the man to lead the way out now." He asserted that "no obstacle dragged across the path of the progressive movement in the Republican party can now stop its advance."

He declared that when the Republican party, through its progressivist association, had reached a point where it would "respond to the purposes for which it was born, an attempt is made at Chicago to divert it."

Senator Stone asked Mr. La Follette whether he meant the nomination of President Taft, or the nomination of ex-President Roosevelt.

"I am awfully surprised," began Senator La Follette, "that I left the Senator from Missouri in doubt. I hope I did not leave doubt in the mind of any one else."

He continued: "On the day that Theodore Roosevelt was made President of the United States there were 14 trusts and combinations in the United States. When he turned this government over to William Howard Taft, there were 16,000 plants in combination. When he became President these trusts had an aggregate capitalization of \$2,000,000,000, and when he left the presidency, they had an aggregate capitalization of \$2,000,000,000, and more than 10 per cent of it was water."

Their power has gone on growing and spreading. There has been no limitation in the present administration. The present administration has sought to apply the Sherman antitrust law more vigorously than its predecessor, but the time to have applied the Sherman law effectively was in the infancy of these trusts, when there were only 14.

"I don't believe that the man who was President for seven years while the greatest trust growth occurred, at the very time of all times in the history of the Sherman antitrust law, it could have been made potent in deterring trust organization—I do not think that the man who was President then is the man to find the way out now."

Then, turning to Senator Stone, Senator La Follette inquired:

"Does that answer the Senator from Missouri?"

"That does fairly well," responded Senator Stone, smiling and the laughter of the Senate.

After declaring that none of the trusts was his friend, Senator La Follette said:

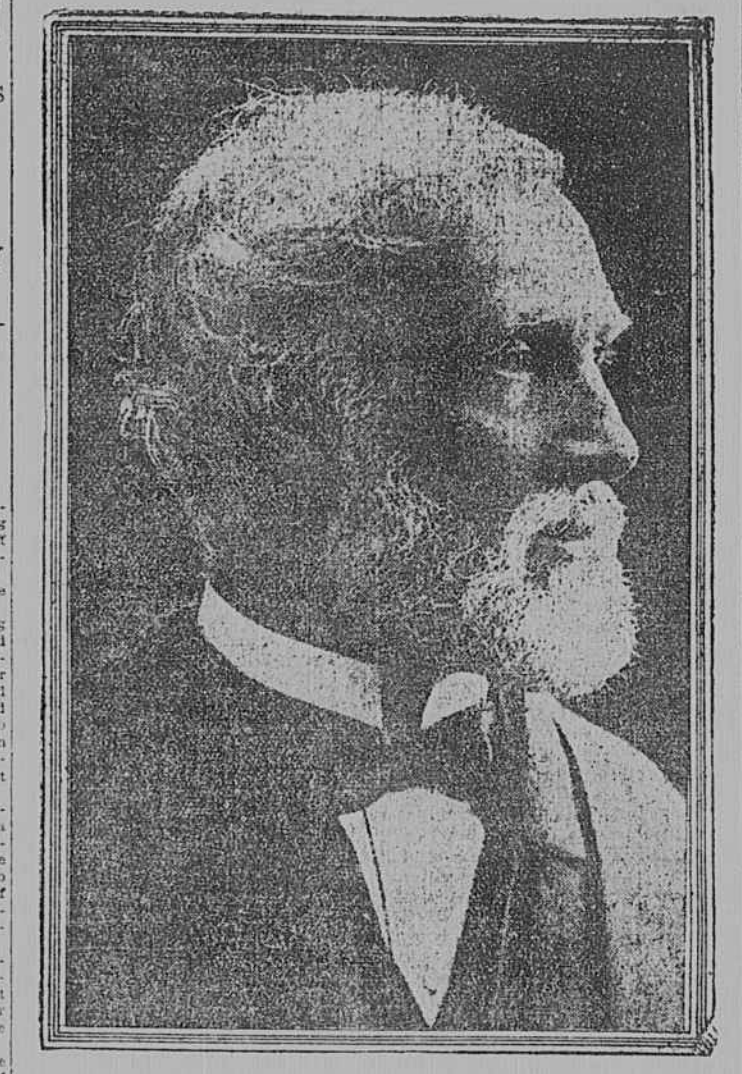
"So I have no George W. Perkins and no Munsey supporting me. It is practically my single-handed fight that I have been waging for twenty-five years, and I am going to keep on until the bell rings and the curtain falls."

Senator La Follette's outburst came without warning to the Senate. He arose to make an analysis of the President's veto message on the wool bill, but he had spoken scarcely a dozen words when the break came. He expressed the belief that "the redemption of representative government in this country will be accomplished by the Republican party."

The Senator declared that he would not stop the fight until the "Republicans in the House of Representatives and in the Senate and each of the Legislatures are truly progressive. I am going to keep the fight in the Republican party. I think that is the best instrument through which to progress."

"Now, when it is the purpose to (Continued on Seventh Page.)

He Will Hear Rosenthal Murder Case



JUSTICE JOHN W. GOFF.

EDITORS MAY PAY VISIT TO WILSON

Governor Likes Idea Which Is Brought to Him by Josephus Daniels.

"FEELS LIKE A CAMPAIGN" DECLARED TO BE MONOPOLY

Workers Are Organized and Battle Is Gaining Momentum.

Sagitt, N. J., August 15.—Democratic editors throughout the country soon may be invited to gather at Sagitt for a conference with Governor Woodrow Wilson. Josephus Daniels, national committeeman from North Carolina and chairman of the committee on publicity, had a long talk with the Governor to-night, in which he broached the plan for a meeting of editors of Democratic and independent papers, the time to coincide with the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York next month.

"I like the idea very much," said Governor Wilson to-night in commenting on Mr. Daniels' scheme.

With Mr. Daniels to-night came William G. McAdoo, vice-chairman of the campaign committee. They told the Governor that Chairman McAdoo, who is ill, would be able to be at work again in about two weeks.

"It's beginning to feel like a campaign," said the Governor to-night after this conference with Mr. Daniels and Mr. McAdoo. "We are organized and are getting momentum."

The two visitors brought the Governor a report made by George M. Palmer, Democratic State chairman, in New York, after a visit to every senatorial district in New York, declaring that the Wilson forces held the State safe.

The Governor also received a report made by Fred B. Lynch, national committeeman in Minnesota, stating that while the Roosevelt movement was strong, the Wilson forces "would carry the State."

The Governor announced that he had accepted an invitation to speak on August 19 before the Plattsburgh Votefest Verein at Hoboken, N. J., and also would make an address at the New York State Fair at Syracuse on September 12.

To-morrow will be New Jersey day at Sagitt. Special trains have been arranged to carry delegations, and marching clubs from various parts of the State. Governor Wilson will speak at noon.

But Negro Is Still Drawing Money for Making Fights.

Washington, August 16.—Representative League, Democrat, of South Carolina to-day was declared by the House entitled to his seat, and a contest by Aaron T. Pritchett, a negro, was thrown out.

Pritchett, a Republican, has filed contests in every congressional election in the first South Carolina District for ten years.

Until the contest before the present one, he was allowed \$2,000 for expenses in prosecuting each case. Then the sum was materially reduced.

Members of the Elections Committee to-day intimated that they would further reduce the amount.

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(Continued on Ninth Page.)

RAIDS DEVELOP MONSTER GRAFT OF "VICE TRUST"

Profits of Crime Combine Are Traced to Police Inspectors.

EVIDENCE FOUND ON TIP FROM ROSE

Other Lines of Graft Also Have Been Uncovered in Connection With Rosenthal Murder Case.

Justice Goff Is Designated to Preside at Trial.

New York, August 16.—Pending the arrival here of Sam Schepps, the material witness whom the grand jury wishes to hear before handing down indictments in the Rosenthal murder case, the district attorney's office is centering its attention on police graft from disorderly houses.

It developed to-day that the raids last night, upon eighteen resorts was the result of a tip by Jack Rose, the gambler, whose confession resulted in the indictment of Police Lieutenant Charles Becker on the charge of instigating the Rosenthal murder.

Jack Sullivan, one of the Rosenthal prisoners, according to the information given by Rose, was a collector of graft from these houses, which are declared to be operated by the "vice trust."

Although the surface result of the raids was the holding of only four alleged proprietresses on \$1,000 bail each, Assistant District Attorney Smith says he is in the possession of evidence to-night showing where the graft collected from the "trust" went. He has traced it, he says, to police inspectors. The payments amounted, Mr. Smith said, to about \$2,500 a month, or on the basis of \$100 a month for twenty-five houses, running steadily.

Graft is going to the police also from two other combinations of "higher class," Mr. Smith said, one controlled by an East Side gang leader, whose name has been mentioned in the Rosenthal case.

Mr. Smith also has the name of a woman, the wife of one of the prisoners held for the Rosenthal murder, against whom, he says, he has evidence that she was a collector of disorderly house graft for Becker.

According to information obtained by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, the "trust" raided last night, known as the "big six," nets annual profits of \$50,000 over its graft payments and controls about 1,200 women. The graft, it was said, was paid directly to police inspectors by "trust" itself, and not by the individual houses, as is commonly supposed.

Police Commissioner Waldo to-day reduced Inspector Cornelius G. Hayes to the rank of captain, and suspended him pending his trial on charges that the inspector stated that Commissioner Waldo directed him not to obtain evidence against disorderly houses, except by order of the commissioner, and that he failed to suppress disorderly houses in his district.

Beside the announcement that Sam Schepps would not be brought into New York until early Monday morning, the principal development in the Rosenthal case to-day was the discovery by representatives of the district attorney of two more bank accounts of Lieutenant Becker. The names of the banks were not made public, but the amounts totaled about \$10,000, it was learned, making the aggregate deposits about \$25,000.

District Attorney Whitman left to-day for Manchester, Vermont, to visit his family over Sunday.

Goff Will Preside.

New York, August 16.—At the request of District Attorney Whitman, Governor Dix to-day designated Justice Goff to preside at the trial of the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court, to be held in New York September 3, for a speedy and vigorous prosecution of indictments which may be found as a result of the Rosenthal investigation.

Mr. Whitman to-day hopefully awaited word from Methuen, Mass., regarding Harry Horowitz, known as "Gyp the Blood," and Louis Rosenzweig, alias "Lefty Louie." Four detectives are searching Methuen for the man, who sent a teletype postcard to "Bridge" Webster, a gambler, the postcard reading, "Indoed in an envelope. He tore up the envelope. The card read:

"Dear Pal—Do the best you can. We are all right. Your pals, 'L' and G."

The imprisoned gambler showed the card to his counsel, Max Steiner, saying that he was convinced that it was "Lefty Louie" writing Mr. Steiner informed the State's attorney and prison keeper and combed the cell for the bits of torn envelope, which, after much trouble, was reconstructed from the pieces. The envelope showed that it had been mailed from Methuen, Mass., on Wednesday night.

Send Four Detectives.

District Attorney Whitman telephoned to Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, who at once sent four detectives to Methuen. There were reports to-day that Horowitz was relatively in Methuen, and showed in an envelope that it had been mailed from Methuen, Mass., on Wednesday night.

A reward of \$5,000 has been offered by District Attorney Whitman for the capture of the two men. The money (Continued on Seventh Page.)